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THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR.

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Editorial Buzzings.

A Law on foul-brood is before the Wisconsin Legislature, and will probably be passed very soon.

The *Inter-Mountain Horticulturist* is a wide-awake monthly published at 50 cents a year, at Salt Lake City, Utah, by our friend John C. Swaner. It is nicely printed and well edited.

Wisconsin is to have a grand exhibit at the Columbian World's Fair. The State Bee-Keepers' Association has appointed a committee to have charge of the preparations, and to superintend the exhibit. An application has been made to the Legislature for a grant of \$1,000 to cover the expenses of the aparian exhibit.

Mr. Timpe sent us some of his potatoes for trial. We hardly ever eat potatoes, but our family say that they were excellent for cooking, and very tasty. They certainly had a "flowery" appearance on the table.

Particular Attention is called to the letters of Dr. C. C. Miller, C. E. Yocom, and J. S. Hughes, on page 230, about the organization of a State Association.

If all who are interested will act in accordance with the suggestions of Dr. Miller, and send a postal card to this office AT ONCE, it can be determined where to permanently locate the State Society, and the call for a session of the Capital Society at Springfield, on Feb. 26, gives an opportunity for the organization to be completed at an early day.

The suggestion for such a convention on April 10, at Decatur, is all very well, but the time is too far distant for the accomplishment of the desired ends. The Society must be located and incorporated, and it must appoint a strong committee to present matters to the Legislature, in order to obtain a sufficient appropriation to pay the expenses of gathering, arranging, managing, and exhibiting the products of the apairy for the State, at the Columbian World's Fair. We imagine that all will admit that April is too late to calculate upon for the accomplishment of all this work.

Eleven.—“There is luck in odd numbers,” says an old “saw”—but at the risk of making it even, we will say that the life-members of the North American Bee-Keepers’ Association now number 11, and that 39 more (another odd number) are required to make the number 50. So far, there are 4 in Illinois, and 4 in Ohio, and one each in Ontario, Iowa and New York. Let us break that tie by adding another to Ohio or Illinois; and get several from other States. A life-membership costs \$10, and the money should be sent to C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ills. Who will be the next?

Catalogues and Price-Lists for 1891 have been received from

W. S. Pouder, Indianapolis, Ind.—32 pages—Bee-Keepers’ Supplies.

Jacob T. Timpe, Grand Ledge, Mich.—8 pages—Italian Bees, and New Seedling Potatoes.

Our Trip to Wisconsin.

It is difficult for us to leave the office during the months of December, January and February, but receiving such a pressing invitation, coupled with the assertion that we had declined all previous invitations to attend the State Convention, and that the bee-keepers of that State were anxious to make our personal acquaintance, we concluded to go and take the consequences of our absence for two days.

President C. A. Hatch was at the depot to meet and conduct us to the Capitol building, where the horticulturists and bee-keepers were holding a joint session. We received a hearty welcome, and were soon called upon for a speech, upon the question under consideration, which was whether the two pursuits of bee-keeping and horticulture were well adapted to each other, and could be practiced in harmony.

We complimented those present upon the excellent and harmonious relations seeming to exist, and upon the fact that quite a number of them were actually engaged in the two branches of business, and in practice had found them to be very well adapted to each other.

We then remarked that some few horticulturists had ignorantly opposed their neighbors who were bee-keepers, and had in some cases appealed to the law; but such a meeting as this would do more to harmonize the interests than a thousand lawsuits. Here matters in common could be discussed, and methods adopted which would make and preserve harmonious relations, remove prejudice, and relegate envy to the remote past. In substance we then remarked as follows:

Shakespeare very sagely remarked: "Let me not know that I am robbed, and I am not robbed at all." On the other hand, many *imagine* that they are robbed when they are not robbed at all!

Some persons think of the bees that they are robbers—and they openly charge them with robbing the clover fields of something, so that the clover

does not make good hay, etc., but the facts are the very reverse.

Bees are of great advantage to the clovers as well as to other bloom, and without their aid in fructifying the flowers, many a plant would cease to bloom—and even to live! They absolutely require the visits of bees or other insects to remove their pollen-masses, and thus to fertilize them. Hence, Darwin wisely remarks, when speaking of clover and heart's-ease: "No bees, no seed; no seed, no increase of the flower. The more visits from the bees, the more seeds from the flower; the more seeds from the flower, the more flowers from the seeds." Darwin mentions the following experiment: "Twenty heads of white clover, visited by bees, produced 2,990 seeds; while 20 heads so protected that bees could not visit them, produced not one seed."

Here in Richland county, a few years ago, a farmer conceived the idea that the bees damaged the clover, and sued his bee-keeping neighbor for damages, because he *imagined* that his sheep did not prosper, on account of the presence of bees in his pasture.

This ignorance was a God-send to apiculture. It brought out such an array of testimony as to the great advantage that bees were to the clover fields, that now it is difficult to find many so ignorant as to claim that bees are anything but a blessing to fields and flowers—to plants, trees and bushes. They make it possible to produce large crops of clover seed, and fill the land with richest fruit. Many fruit-growers now even keep bees, not for the production of honey or wax, but for the especial purpose of fertilizing the early blossoms, thereby increasing the fruit crop.

Nature hangs out the beautiful and variegated colors, in order to call the attention of the insects. Dainty repasts are provided in the little fountains, distilled and welled up, drop by drop; and the aroma invites the bees and other insects to "come to the feast!" Why all this design in Nature? She wants their fertilizing aid? The flowers need the visits of the insects to carry the pollen masses from blossom to blossom, in order to fructify them, and cause the fruit to form, abide and ripen—to gladden the hearts of fruit-growers, and fill their pockets with shekels.

The horticulturist may dig, graft and bud, but what will the returns be without the labors of the bee? The Creator has provided no other means for the fertilization of flowers but the visits of insects, and there are no other insects

at that time of the year to fit from flower to flower. The body of the honey-bee is wisely adapted to this purpose, being covered with fine hairs, invisible to the naked eye, which brush off and carry the fertilizing powder to the germ that requires it. The fruit sets better even when the tree has perfect flowers, containing both pistils and stamens, if pollen from another flower, or better, still, from another tree, is brushed upon its germs. Who has not observed that a long-continued rain-storm, occurring during fruit bloom, and preventing these little messengers from their rounds, is followed by a failure of fruit?

The bee-keepers and horticulturists should, therefore, always be fast friends—their interests are linked together in a way which should make them "brothers, all!" The prosperity of the one aids in the advancement of the other!

We have written this out because the Secretary of the Horticultural Society requested us to do so, so that it may be published in the State Reports, which are printed and circulated among all the horticulturists of the State.

In this way it will be more useful in bringing facts to the notice of many who never see any bee-periodical, and if they did, would perhaps have no interest in perusing it.

When light and truth enters the human mind, they drive away much of the foolish opposition and disagreeable feeling which is born of envy, and flourishes most among the uninformed and easily-persuaded people, who think that their rights are invaded, or their revenues decreased by some other vocation.

Mr. A. Barnes, a horticulturist located at Waupaca, Wis., said that he was so sure that the bees were highly essential to fruit, that he would gladly lease, free of charge, to a bee-keeper, a place for an apiary near his orchards—and he would be well paid by the bees in the extra amount and quality of his fruit. Here is a nice opportunity for mutual pleasure and profit.

••• The report of the Wisconsin State Convention will be published as soon as it comes from the Secretary.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

At the Convention at Madison, last week, we were called upon for an address on the work of the National Bee-Keepers' Union. We recited in detail the work of the Union, and what it had accomplished, and then replied to the question on the programme, "Why do You Not Join the Bee-Keepers' Union?" in this language:

It is often asked WHY bee-keepers do not *en masse* join their own Union, but as yet no one has solved the problem! Such an organization is a mountain of strength to the pursuit in general—a tower of defense!

The annual fee of one dollar is so small that there can be no reasonable excuse for any one remaining outside—the only word that can convey the exact condition of affairs is *apathy*. It is a kind of selfish indifference—a feeling of "don't care, as long as I am left alone." Is it not quite time to

Shake off dull sloth, and early rise
To make so small a sacrifice?

Admit that you do not personally need the protection which the Union endeavors to give, is it not the duty of every apiarist to assist in upholding the pursuit, and secure to its devotees their rights and privileges?

The ignorant and jealous often make a charge against the bees—that "they eat the peaches," and "they destroy young ducks!" The envious declare that they destroy their sheep pasture, ruin their grapes, and sting their operatives. None of us know who may be assailed next. If you want the Union to defend you in your rights, you must become a member of it.

At the conclusion of our address, 12 new members were added to the list for 1891.

We Club the American Bee Journal and the Illustrated Home Journal, one year for \$1.35. Both of these and Gleanings in Bee Culture, for one year, for \$2.15.

Only a Few complete volumes for 1890 are on hand. If any one desires to have a full set of numbers for binding, they should be sent for soon.

Sugar, Honey, and the Tariff.

To honey-producers this is a subject of much interest. All want to know what effect the new tariff on sugar will have on honey. Mr. F. B. Thurber, who is well-posted on such matters, wrote the following letter to the New York Convention at Albany, last month :

After April 1 the present duties on foreign sugar, which average $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, will no longer be imposed, and a bounty of 2 cents per pound will be given to domestic producers of sugar, which include the cane sugar of Louisiana, the sorghum and beet sugar of the Western States, and the maple sugar of the East. This will undoubtedly stimulate production in these lines, increase the supply of sugar, and largely decrease the price, although, with low prices, consumption will be larger, and there will be doubtless more or less fluctuation in price due to this cause.

Just how much lower sugars will be on April 1, than they are at the present time, it is impossible to say; but probably not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, or (say) about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound for granulated sugar at wholesale.

What influence the cheapness of other sweets will have upon the consumption of honey, it is a difficult thing to estimate. Honey is an article distinctive in character, appearance and flavor. People who are accustomed to using honey, want honey, and will have it, unless prices should be held at an exorbitant figure; but as cheap sugar will undoubtedly stimulate the production and consumption of attractive fruit preserves in this country, just as it has done in England, and the manufacturers of these preserves will undoubtedly continue to advertise and push them, it will have some influence on the consumption of honey.

I would advise a continuance of the same intelligent study of the business that bee-keepers have given it in the past. I know of no line of business that has received more careful or studious attention than has your business, during the past few years. Every suggestion made by distributors of your product, tending to make it more attractive and convenient for consumers, has been met, and the little busy bee has been educated to work in a form calculated to extend the consumption of its product.

F. B. THURBER.

The report of the proceedings of the first session may be found on page 222,

and the rest of the report will follow as soon as received from the Secretary.

The Salvation Army has caught the bee-fever. Its late meeting in Chicago was thus reported in the *Tribune* :

Mr. Booth's speech was a warm one, and at its conclusion the army burst out with: "We shall win America over." Capt. Kantahella, the long-haired convert from Ceylon, was next introduced. He sang a song.

Lord Ranta Pala, the laughing little Buddhist ex-priest, gave his experience, and he sang a hymn he used to know in Ceylon. "The frogs living on the pond do not know the beauties of the lilies on the banks, but the bees come from the far jungle to rest upon their petals."

"I used to be a frog," said Lord Ranta Pala, "But now I am converted into a bee, a hallelujah *honey-bee*."

"You know the cocoanut," said his lordship, "it is black outside and creamy white within. I am a hallelujah-cocoanut. I want to ask you a question: how many of you are white inside?"

"Amen," said the army, and the meeting closed with a volley.

If you have a desire to know how to have Queens fertilized in upper stories, while the old Queen is still laying below—how you may *safely introduce* any Queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly—all about the different races of bees—all about shipping Queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.—all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know, send for "Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing," a book of 170 pages, which is nicely bound in cloth, and is as interesting as a story. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.00. For sale at this office.

Convention Notices.

[The Convention of the Eastern Iowa Bee-Keepers, will be held in the Dobson Town Clock Building, at Maquoketa, Iowa, Feb. 11, 12.

FRANK COVERDALE, Sec., Welton, Iowa.

[The 8th semi-annual meeting of the Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Montrose, Pa., on Thursday, May 7, 1881.

H. M. SEELEY, Sec., Harford, Pa.

Supply Dealers desiring to sell our book, "Bees and Honey," should write for terms before issuing their Catalogues.

Pure Food and Congress.—There is a bill pending before Congress known as the Paddock pure-food bill. Its author, Senator Paddock, says:

It will not throw a straw in the pathway of any honestly conducted business. It is aimed at fraud and deception only. Its object is to protect the public against adulteration, honest manufacturers against dishonest competition (which the bill makes illegal), and to extend the export trade of the country by definitely fixing a standard for our export products. In my judgment it will be of very great benefit to every reputable industry engaged in the manufacture of food products or of drugs.

The strong features of the bill in my opinion are the clear definitions of what shall constitute adulteration under the law, the simple yet effective machinery for its enforcement, its universality of application, its unquestionable constitutionality, and the certainty that it will have back of it the support of commercial honesty everywhere throughout the country.

Upon being asked how it would affect food compounds, he replied:

No food compound, not injurious to health, which is labeled as a compound, comes under the prohibitory clauses of the bill. The bill only requires that such articles shall be sold under proper designations, and not as imitations of other articles with a view to deceiving unsuspecting purchasers. It thus interferes with no trade-marks or proprietary articles known under distinctive names in commercial transactions. In addition the pure-food bill provides against the fallibility of science. It allows appeals to the courts from the official tests of the chemical division of the department of agriculture, and provides legal and scientific safeguards against possible errors in the application of its provisions to trades. There are no obnoxious revenue stamps, no complicated machinery of spies and needless provisos of tagging, stamping and registering.

The Prospect for a good honey crop next Summer is thus commented upon by Mr. C. H. Dibbern in the *Western Plowman* for last week:

The very dry weather we had during the late Fall has been inimical to the honey prospects for the next season. Still I do not think that the white clover is seriously injured. The trying time

for clover comes in February and March, and it is never safe until Spring has come to stay. A good honey crop is not assured, even then, as we found out last year. I have about come to the conclusion that the honey crop depends more on the weather and state of the atmosphere while it is being gathered than any other one thing. I have also observed that the prospects for a crop are usually better after a poor season than after a good one. So let us all take new hope and do our best for 1891, and trust to the weather and bees for the rest.

The Iowa State Horticultural Society held its 25th annual session at Des Moines, Iowa, on Jan. 20-22, 1891. The meeting was largely attended by leading fruit-growers in Iowa. From the *Independent* of Forest City, Iowa, we copy the following:

Many important and practical questions were freely discussed with marked ability by experienced horticulturists.

The subject, "Friends and Enemies," was handled with skill, power and ability by our neighbor, Hon. J. M. Elder, of Concord.

The President of the Society, Hon. Eugene Secor, of our city, presided with dignity and honor. Towards the close of the session, Mr. Secor was unanimously re-elected President of the Association for the ensuing year, which was a compliment worthily bestowed.

The President of the Society delivered his annual address on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a large, intelligent, and appreciative audience. The address was able and comprehensive, and showed that our townsman was familiar with the subject of horticulture in Iowa, and the manner in which he handled this theme clearly proved his ability and vast research in this rapidly-increasing and important industry.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker, is a new 50-page pamphlet, which details fully the author's new system of bee-management in producing comb and extracted-honey, and the construction of the hive best adapted to it—his "Nonpareil." The book can be had at this office for 25c.

Supply Dealers should write to us for wholesale terms and cut for Hastings' Perfection Feeders.

A REMINISCENCE.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

I saw the wild honey-bee kissing a rose,
 A wee one, that grows
 Down low on the bush, where her sisters above
 Cannot see all that's done
 As the moments roll on,
 Nor hear all the whispers and murmurs of love.
 They flaunt out their beautiful leaves in the sun
 And they flirt, every one,
 With the wild bees who pass, and the gay
 butterflies,
 And that wee thing in pink—
 Why, they never once think
 That she's won a lover right under their eyes.
 It reminded me, Kate, of a time, you know when,
 You were so petite then,
 Your dresses were short, and your feet were
 so small.
 Your sisters, Maud, Belle
 And Madeline—well,
 They both set their caps for me, after that ball.
 How the blue eyes and black eyes smiled up
 In my face !
 'Twas a neck and neck race,
 Till the day when you opened the door in the
 hall,
 And looked up and looked down,
 With your sweet eyes of brown,
 And you seemed so tiny, and I felt so tall.
 Your sisters had sent you to keep me my dear,
 Till they should appear,
 Then you were dismis'd, like a child in disgrace,
 How meekly you went !
 But your brown eyes, they sent
 A thrill to my heart and a flush to my face.
 We always were meeting some way, after that,
 You hung up my hat,
 And got it again when I finished my call.
 Sixteen, and so sweet !
 O those cute little feet !
 Shall I ever forget how they tripped down the
 hall ?
 Shall I ever forget the first kiss by the door,
 Or the vows murmured o'er,
 Or the rage and surprise of Maud-Belle ? Well-
 a-day.
 How swiftly time flows !
 And who would suppose
 That a bee could have carried me so far away ?

Queries and Replies.

Covering for Frames.

QUERY 752.—What is the best covering for brood-frames ?—Mich.

I like a pine board.—C. C. MILLER.

The hive cover, made of a single board.—R. L. TAYLOR.

A board cover with a bee-space under it.—C. H. DIBBERN.

A plain board with bee-space between.—EUGENE SECOR.

I prefer the enameled cloth for this climate.—P. L. VIALLON.

I use burlap, and consider it the best covering.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

I use common burlap. This answers every purpose.—J. P. H. BROWN.

A plain, flat board, well cleated on the upper side to prevent warping.—JAMES HEDDON.

I prefer heavy muslin; putting on new when preparing for Winter.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

I do not know; but I use enameled cloth, and I like it the best of anything I have ever tried.—A. B. MASON.

In Summer we use an oil-cloth and straw mat. In Winter we use a straw mat or cushion.—DADANT & SON.

Enameled cloth is the best thing with which to cover brood-frames; if you use a cover besides the roof.—H. D. CUTTING.

If you mean for Spring, Summer and Fall, a pine board not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick. In Winter, some sort of cushion.—M. MAHIN.

I use a piece of burlap or old carpet, and then 6 or 8 inches of forest leaves, pressed lightly down. I assume the question refers to wintering.—J. E. POND.

Sections, with the bees just capping the nice, white honey in them. Oh ! Excuse me. Perhaps you meant in Winter. If so, then a sawdust cushion is good.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A board, except in Spring. Then a chaff cushion made of common sheeting and filled with chaff, sawdust, etc. A piece of sheeting, burlap, or old carpet between the frames and cushion keeps the latter neat.—A. J. COOK.

A thin board, say $5/32$ of an inch thick, cleated at the ends. The boards that I use are made up of two or more thin boards cleated at the ends. With very strong colonies, it is best to raise these boards up a little at one end, to give good Winter ventilation; the packing to be put on top. This applies to the use of Winter cases in out-door wintering.—G. L. TINKER.

If you mean for the year around I should say twilled cotton cloth. If for Summer use, I say enameled cloth. For Winter, I would prefer a piece of woolen carpet. Some good bee-keepers simply use the hive cover, arranged so as to just leave a bee-space above the tops of the frames. I do not like this arrangement, because the bees are sure to glue the cover fast, and make it come off with a snap; besides bees are a nuisance when sticking to the underside of a hive-cover. Still the plan has some advantages of its own.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Topics of Interest.

Errors Respecting Foul-Brood Exposed.

S. CORNEIL.

On pages 326, 518 and 726 of the A. B. J. for 1890, are three articles by Mr. C. J. Robinson, on Foul-Brood. These articles contain several serious errors, which, to say the least, will tend to create confusion of ideas, on a subject not generally well understood. I purpose correcting some of those errors, but instead of advancing opinions of my own, I shall quote from the writings of recognized authorities, believing that this will be more satisfactory to the reader.

Error No. 1.—Mr. Robinson says "I was the first who pointed out in 1882, that foul-brood was the result of bacteria." On page 172 of the B. B. J. for 1880, in an editorial on foul-brood, I find the following: "Its cause was reported in the *British Bee Journal*, Vol. II, 1874, wherein it was shown to be owing to the presence and growth of micrococci in the larvae of the bee." This discovery was made by Cohn. A full account may be found in Pestluff and Faul Brut, by P. J. Liska, 1876. The honor of priority of discovery belongs to the scientist, Dr. Cohn.

Error No. 2.—Mr. Robinson says: "When certain conditions are present, fermentation occurs spontaneously," also, "Bacteria or microbes are generated wherever the conditions are favorable for fermentation." In *Microbes, Ferments, and Moulds*, by Trouessart (Vol. 57, International Scientific Series) page 66, I find the following: "Fermentation takes place wherever an organic compound undergoes changes of composition, under the influence of an organic embryogenous substance, called a ferment, which acts in small quantities, and yields nothing to the fermented substance. (Gautier.) This nitrogenous substance is regarded by naturalists, as a living being."

In his work, *Floating Matter in the Air*, page 346, Tyndal says: "The act of fermentation, then, is the result of the efforts of the little plant to maintain its respiration by combined oxygen, when its supply of free oxygen is cut off. As defined by Pasteur, fermentation is life without air."

Marshall Ward, in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* Art. *Schizomycetes*, says: "The growth and development of a schizomycete (bacterium) in an organic

medium results in the breaking down of the complex food material into simple bodies, which may then be oxidized and further decomposed. Such processes are known as fermentation, in the wider sense. When proteid substances are decomposed by schizomycetes, and evil smelling gases escape, the process is spoken of as putrefaction." So much for the cause of fermentation and putrefaction.

"The little plants" which produce fermentation, putrefaction, and foul-brood, are not generated spontaneously, but owe their origin to the source which caused the existence of all animal and vegetable life.

Marshall Ward, in the article quoted above, says: "Every case adduced as one of spontaneous generation broke down," also, "No case of so-called spontaneous generation has withstood rigid investigation."

In his article on *Biology* in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Huxley says: "The fact is, that at the present moment, there is not a shadow of trustworthy evidence, that abiogenesis (life originating without previous life) does take place, or has taken place, within the period during which the existence of life on the globe is recorded."

Error No. 3.—Mr. Robinson says: "All living bodies throughout are pervaded by animalcules—spores or minute seeds—and perchance they are vivified by some abnormal condition that fosters hatching into microbes," also, "The moment life is extinct, the spores begin to ply their role, hatch into microbes, etc."

This is the theory held by those who oppose the germ theory of disease. They say the presence of microbes in the tissues, in disease, is a secondary phenomenon, a result of the disease, and not its cause. The advocates of the germ theory meet this by proving that spores or microbes have no existence in the tissues of healthy animals. The amusing part of it is that Mr. Robinson takes both sides of the question.

On page 392 of the *British Bee Journal* for 1887, the editor says: "The experiments of Drs. Ferrier and Sanderson show that bacteria do not normally exist in the fluids and tissues of the body, but their occasional presence in animal fluids may be traced to external surface contaminations." Trouessart, already quoted, says, page 172: "Pasteur has shown that they (microbes) are not found in the blood of a healthy man."

In regard to the microbes "plying their role the instant vitality ceases to

exist," Trouessart says, page 235: "Some hours after death, all corpses contain microbes, which have penetrated into the blood, owing to the softening of the tissues, and which either come from the external air, or from the digestive canal." On page 292, he says: "It is however now known that when dead bodies are protected from air germs, they do not putrefy, but become mummies. Such is the case with the bodies which have been preserved for several centuries in the crypt of one of the churches of Bordeaux, and which, without any antiseptic preparation, have gradually passed into the state of mummies."

Mr. Robinson's experiment, by which, as he says, he "originated" foul-brood in 1882, is easily explained. He unintentionally left some combs of brood exposed, out of the hive, till the larvæ died. When the resistance of the living tissue cells ceased, the spores of bacillus alvei, floating in the air, made a lodgment, and found in the dead larvæ a congenital medium for their multiplication and growth. That the germs of foul-brood do seize upon and multiply in larvæ which have died from other causes, seems to be the unanimous opinion of the leading bee-keepers in Germany, Switzerland, England, and America, who have expressed themselves on the question. The temperature of mid-summer would be high enough, and the combs being protected from drying, there is little doubt that Mr. Robinson had a case of genuine foul-brood propagated outside the hive, but not as the result, as he supposes, of spontaneous fermentation, which, as I have shown, never takes place, nor as the result of the 'vivifying' of the 'inherent' spores, which, as has been demonstrated, had no existence in the healthy living brood.

Error No. 4.—Mr. Robinson says: "The microbes, though deadly poison to brood, cannot harm fully fledged imago bees."

Writing on foul-brood in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1887, page 549, Prof. McLain says: "I found old bees honey combed with bacteria." Hilbert found them in mature queens and worker bees. Schoenfeld also found them in adult bees. The *British Bee Journal* of the 12th inst. contains a translation, from the *Revue Nationale*, of a paper on foul-brood, by Dr. Lortet. This is one of the most interesting papers which has lately appeared. He has dissected bees extensively under the microscope, and is quite clear as to the infection of mature bees. Perhaps the editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL may see fit to publish the paper in full.

When several veracious and trustworthy men make observations, independently of each other, and agree in saying that they have seen the bacillus of foul-brood in mature bees, their evidence is more reliable than the opinions of those who merely infer that adult bees are not affected by the disease.

In a letter to the late Wm. Raith, published in the *Bee-Keepers' Record*, of which the following is an extract, Frank Cheshire says: "Those who have no microscope, or who lack the needed skill for an examination, must see through other's eyes. I have again and again, in dozens of instances, seen queens saturated with the disease, though the majority perhaps in diseased stocks are sound. If, after these assertions, others proclaim that queens have an immunity, I only ask how they prove their negative, and on what grounds do they doubt those who have no interest to serve but truth." I think it is high time that we heard the last of the statement that the bacillus of foul-brood does not affect mature bees.

In the 13 columns covered by Mr. Robinson's articles there are other errors, such for example as the statement that foul-brood is not a disease, the statement that consumption is not contagious except by inoculation, the statement that corrosive sublimate may be used as a spray for combs containing diseased brood, when it is known that any more than one-fourth of the quantity required to sterilize a litre of broth will kill a man, and others, which want of space prevents me from dealing with at present. I trust the foregoing will be sufficient to put the readers of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL on their guard, and to cause them to take Mr. Robinson's statements, on the foul-brood question, with a modicum of salt.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have seen Mr. Robinson's article, page 73, but as there are no new points of importance, I shall not refer to it any further at present.

Lindsay, Ont., Jan. 27, 1891.

Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Convention.

The annual meeting of this Association was held in Cayuga, Ont., Jan. 24, 1891, President Rose in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The election of officers was then held, when the following were elected: President, Israel Overholt; Vice-President, Robert Coverdale; Secretary and Treasurer, E. C. Campbell; directors, Owen

Fathers, Jas. Brooker, J. H. Best, Jas. Armstrong, Wm. Kindree, M. Richardson and John Bell. It was voted that this Association affiliate with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association. Carried.

OUT-DOOR VS. CELLAR WINTERING.

Mr. Armstrong favored out-door wintering in clamps and chaff hives. He never wintered his bees in the cellar, as he did not think his cellar was suitable. He thought the best and cheapest "clamp" was one that would hold two rows of hives, facing north and south, with chaff or sawdust packed around the hives.

Mr. Schisler had wintered his bees in the cellar, but preferred out-door wintering in "clamps."

Mr. J. H. Best did not favor cellar wintering, on account of dampness.

Mr. Kindree thought the tenement hive was the best for Winter.

HOW TO PREVENT BURR-COMBS.

This subject was discussed by Messrs. Armstrong, Rose, Kindree, and others, and the conclusion arrived at was that proper spacing of frames in the brood-chamber, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch between the brood-chamber and the supers would obviate the difficulty, to a large extent.

It was voted that the next meeting be held at Nelles' Corners, on the third Saturday in May.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Sec.

Trade-Mark for Honey.

J. F. LATHAM.

It is somewhat gratifying to learn that the hints in my article on extracted-honey, on page 167, Vol. 26 of the BEE JOURNAL, in regard to a Trade-Mark to be used by bee-keepers, as a preventative of the adulteration of the fruits of their industry, are beginning to attract favorable notice from those whom they were intended to reach.

With the support of such advocates as those who supplemented the introduction of the idea at the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Convention on Jan. 2, coupled with the enterprising push of Mr. Heddon, their materialization, objectively, might as well be considered accomplished.

It is an idea that I have been burdened with much of the time since I have had honey to sell. The sensation experienced in having the assertion, "You make it," flung in one's face while trying to establish

lish a trade with a grocer, or sell a transient customer a section of honey in the comb, or a bottle of extracted-honey so clear, and pure, as hardly to be discernable through the glass that held it, when not granulated; and that, too, sometimes, in the face of the fact of a can of stuff that would leave the disagreeable effects of its compounds in the mouth and throat for hours after being eaten, are not at all times pleasant. Such has been my experience many times when invited by a retailer to "Taste of some honey (?) as good as yours, that I bought for 6 cents a pound."

Now, that an attempt to stop the nefarious practice, perniciously exercised in contaminating the products of the apiary, has been started in the right direction—right from the fact that it seems the only direction to attain a result commensurate with the importance of the undertaking in a dual capacity, that of protecting the producers and consumers of honey—the effort should be vigorously backed by every bee-keeper who produces honey to sell. The enterprise is one in which the producers are most concerned, directly and indirectly. *Directly* concerned, from the fact that a *bona fide* stamp on a package of honey from first hands, guaranteeing its quality, would enhance its value in the estimation of the factor, influence a more ready sale at a better and more staple price, and beget an assurance that it could be recommended to consumers, and bought by them with a confidence in its merits. *Indirectly* concerned, by having the advantage of precedence in trade for packages of honey bearing the Association Trade-Mark.

With the hints embodied in the foregoing, elaborately consummated, and their interpretation vigorously applied, it would be a laborious and non-remunerative task for A, B and C, to establish factories in back-alley tenement-cellars, and evolve from the noxious materials of their craft, the many compounds, with seductive appellations, that may be found on the market. The delight (?) manifested by such fellows, when Uncle Sam takes them by the ear, is seldom ineffectual in its influence on their more respectable co-workers in iniquity.

It seems that the Trade-Mark should be the *bona fide* property of the Association, but vested in individual ownership represented by a member of the Association, and the right to its use, transferable to any other member, to be used in a prescribed manner, subject to the advice and consent of the executive branch of the Association. This would give any

member all the privileges necessary in his business of preparing honey for the market. Should he desire to sell his business to another member, he could do so, and also assign to him the right to use the Trade-Mark.

All cases of infringement should be prosecuted at the expense of the Association, and only with the consent of its executives. Expenses of transfer from one member to another, should be borne by the one making the transfer, etc.

It seems that a device for the Trade-Mark should be something emblematical of the craft it is intended to represent. An hexagonal shield of honey-comb, bearing the figure of a honey-bee—a queen or worker (the worker would seem to most appropriately represent the object of the device)—surrounded by a wreath of the most prominent honey-bearing flowers (the white clover, linden, etc.,) with a cluster of golden-rod conspicuously displayed, would be comprehensive. For a legend, "American Bee-Keepers' Protective Union," or, *Pro bono publico*, would fill the bill; the first would be the most definite, while the latter would concisely illustrate the object of the device, for it is certainly no other than the public good that incites apicultural enterprise.

Cumberland, Me., Jan. 26, 1891.

New York State Bee-Keepers' Convention

GEO. H. KNICKERBOCKER.

The 22d annual convention of the New York State Bee-Keepers' Association was convened in Agricultural Hall, Albany, N. Y., on Jan. 22, 1891, at 2:30 p.m.

President P. H. Elwood called the convention to order, after which Thos. Pierce, of Gansevoort, formally opened the session with an invocation of the Divine blessing.

The Secretary then called the roll, and about 25 members responded.

On motion, Thos. Pierce was elected Treasurer *pro tem.*, after which occurred the reception of new members, and the payment of annual dues.

The report of the Secretary was then read, adopted, and ordered to be placed on file.

It was decided to omit the reading of the minutes of last meeting, as they had been published in pamphlet form, and a copy sent to each member.

The first essay was by Thomas G. Newman, of Chicago, Ills., on "Exhibits of Bees and Honey at Fairs."

G. H. Ashby—There is to be a great fair held at Chicago in 1893, and we should see that our State is well represented. I think, as bee-keepers, we are entirely too modest. We are a branch of agriculture, and ought to ask for our share of the money.

R. Bacon—I for one would be in favor of making an effort to get an appropriation large enough so that New York would make a creditable showing of bees, honey, and everything connected with apiculture.

Thomas Pierce said that New York State ought not to be second to any. She has many of the most extensive bee-keepers, and produces some or the finest honey in the world, and, if rightly undertaken, could make as fine a showing as any other State in the Union.

G. H. Ashby—We do not want to ask for a small appropriation. We should ask for a good round sum. If we do not ask for it, we will not get it.

I. L. Scofield—My memory runs back to some 20 years ago, when I was in company with Wm. Hoge. He said there would never be any finer honey produced than was gathered in Central New York. They get some very fine honey in Cuba, from the bell-flower. It is as white as any honey we gather, and of fine flavor, but it has never injured our New York markets.

N. D. West—The same man presented me with some of this honey. It was selling for 5 cents per pound; ours was selling for one-third to one-half more, and our State honey was taken in preference every time.

E. R. Root—I have a warm feeling for all the New York bee-keepers. I should say, by all means, have an exhibit at the Columbian Fair. I think New York State produces as much or more honey than any other State except, perhaps, California, and that your honey is as good in quality as any, except the alfalfa. Your State should have a good large appropriation, and then they could make as large and fine a display, and perhaps larger, than any other State.

A motion was made by I. L. Scofield, that a committee of two be appointed to secure the appropriation necessary for making a creditable exhibit at Chicago, in 1893, the President to name the committee to-morrow. Carried.

Honey plants were then discussed.

N. D. West—I once sowed 20 acres of sweet clover, preparing the ground the same as for other clover. The next year I visited the field, and found just one stalk growing. I believe that it does

best by the roadside, or on the banks of creeks.

Chas. Stewart—Three years ago I went to visit a field of alfalfa. There was a little sweet clover near, that was full of bees, but I did not find a single bee on the alfalfa. The man who owned the field told me that it made the best kind of hay if cut early.

P. H. Elwood—It grows well, but does not secrete honey, in the East.

G. H. Ashby—Under very favorable circumstances I have found bees on alfalfa.

Thos. Pierce—Is there any one present who has had experience with the Chapman honey-plant?

G. H. Ashby—Two years ago I sowed about 10 bushels in the hulls—there must have been 2 or 3 bushels of seeds. I find that only a few seeds have come up, and I do not believe that it has paid me to sow them.

R. Bacon—I sowed a little piece of good land to the Chapman honey-plant; the bees worked nicely on it; never saw a plant that the bees worked better on. I was very much pleased with it, but could not afford to cultivate it, as it does not blossom the first year.

J. H. M. Cook—It will not grow to amount to anything when scattered in waste places in early Spring; it must be cultivated.

G. H. Ashby—Sweet clover is not a noxious weed; it will not grow in cultivated fields. It is very easy to eradicate, as it will not survive the mowing machine.

P. H. Elwood—The Chapman honey-plant is a hard plant to grow. Sweet clover grows spontaneously. I do not believe that it will pay to sow seeds for honey alone, but if we can sow Alsike clover, and get a crop of honey and then a crop of hay, that will pay well.

J. H. M. Cook—I can recommend Alsike clover. I am sowing it instead of red clover. It is as sure to yield honey as the white clover, and of as good quality. It does not yield as large a crop of hay as the red, but of a much better quality.

N. D. West—Sweet clover is one of the best honey-plants we have in Schoharie county. We have a great quantity of it, and almost always get a good yield of honey from it. I believe it would pay to seed cheap lands with it, if it could be made to grow.

I. L. Scofield—I have one bee-yard where there is plenty of sweet clover; the bees work well on it, but never gather much surplus from it.

W. L. Coggshall suggested that the atmosphere was not right for it to secrete honey.

I. L. Scofield—I like Alsike clover very much, both for hay and pasture. In some years, when red clovers are all killed out on our wet lands, the small, fibrous roots of the Alsike will hang, and produce a good crop of hay.

D. H. Coggshall—Alsike clover grows well on our land; it makes good hay, and I consider it one of the best plants we have for white honey—next to basswood.

G. H. Ashby—With us, it is an excellent honey-plant, but the farmers are going back on it. One reason is, they began sowing it for seed, some years ago, when it was very high. In a wet season it rots badly, and is not as profitable now as then, and there is but little aftermath.

G. H. Knickerbocker—We have seeded from 10 to 40 acres with Alsike every year since 1882. It has failed to secrete honey only once during that time, and then white clover also failed. Two seasons the bees worked on it vigorously, when they scarcely noticed white clover. I consider it a better honey-producer than white clover. It makes the best fodder for sheep or milch cows that we can raise, but should be sown with red clover and timothy to give the best results, both for honey and hay, as it lodges badly when sown alone.

Convention adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

Premiums for Honey at Fairs.

R. M'KNIGHT.

Many thanks, Mr. Editor, for your kindness in publishing my note in the BEE JOURNAL concerning prizes for honey at Fairs, and for the trouble you took in procuring replies.

Mr. Hutchinson's answer is just what I expected it would be. The experience of the other two is probably like his.

For some years past there has been no prizes given for aparian supplies at the Toronto Fair, except for new devices, and no prizes for bees or queens. I am myself largely responsible for this state of things.

Several years ago the manufacturers who exhibit at this Fair, agreed among themselves that it would be better to discontinue the awarding of prizes, and allow their wares to be judged on their merits by the public.

Shortly after this, I spoke to Mr. Jones (the largest supply dealer in our Province), and asked him if it would not

be well for the aparian supply dealers to fall into line with the other manufacturers in the matter of prizes. His opinion was that it would be better to do so. Thereafter, prizes for their output were dropped from the list. As bees are no longer a novelty to the general public; are sometimes an annoyance to the people on a crowded Fair ground, and their transport inconvenient and expensive, it was thought best to leave them off the list, also. Our prize list is, therefore, confined to honey, and other things into the composition of which honey enters.

If my memory serves me right, there is not a word in the essay I wrote for the Detroit meeting about my taking prizes at honey shows. I sent two photographs of honey exhibits I had made at Toronto to the Secretary of the Association, and a note explanatory of those photographs, in which I incidentally mentioned the prizes awarded them, and expressed the belief that the amount of these prizes had not been exceeded by any one for a single exhibit of honey. I felt that this note might, or might not, be read to the meeting—it was personal throughout. Judge of my surprise on reading the report of the Detroit meeting, and finding that my essay had not elicited one word of discussion, but that several gentlemen promptly took exception to the correctness of the opinion I hazarded as to the prizes.

Now, Mr. Editor, whatever other people may think, I do not believe I am at all thin-skinned, but the facts as stated lead me to believe there is a good deal in the position Dr. Miller takes, respecting the use of essays at conventions. The theory is that they are to serve as the basis of systematic discussion upon the subjects they introduce, but when the author finds they are read—mayhap to an audience made restive under the infliction—and put aside in silence, he is forced, of necessity, to one of two conclusions, viz.: That the position he takes, and the reasons he adduces, are so strong, and the grounds he occupies so completely covered, that there is no room for discussion. But this is not consistent with the theory that an essay is only an introduction to the subject being enlarged upon. The other conclusion is, that the views expressed are not considered worthy of criticism, nor the suggestions made worth discussing. A modest man will be apt to find himself impaled upon the sharpest horn of the dilemma.

Perhaps the remedy for the alleged surfeit of essays at bee-keepers' meetings

is to have but two or three on the programme. Or the evil may correct itself by the essay-writing bee-keepers standing upon their dignity and keeping their counsel.

Owen Sound, Ont.

[Brother McKnight now knows how to sympathize with us. We have several times spent much valuable time, and given considerable patient study upon a subject for an essay, only to have it read and passed without one word of comment. The only consolation we can find, is that the subject was so completely exhausted that discussion was totally unnecessary. We offer him this consolation in the present case.—ED.]

Southern California Bee-Keeping.

The Southern California Bee-Keepers' Association held its first meeting for 1891, on Thursday, Jan. 8, at the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles.

This organization is of recent formation; nevertheless, it was evident to every one present, judging by numbers and representative bee-men in attendance, that it starts out on a firm footing. It is predicted that before the Association is a year old, its membership will be larger, and will wield a greater influence in the interest of their product than any like organization now in existence. The membership represents over 14,000 colonies of bees.

Promptly at 1:30 p.m. the convention was called to order by President C. N. Wilson, of Los Angeles. After welcoming the strangers in attendance, and stating the object of the meeting, Secretary Brodbeck was called upon to read a report of the previous meeting. Following this came election of new members.

J. F. McIntire, of Fillmore, was elected Vice-President to represent Ventura county, and J. Williams, of Tustin, as Vice-President for Orange county.

A legislative committee composed of one from each county was appointed as follows: T. F. Arundell, Ventura; C. W. Newall, San Diego; H. P. Luther, San Bernardino, and C. N. Wilson, chairman.

Executive Committee—C. N. Wilson, C. W. Abbott, L. E. Mercer, L. T. Rowley, and G. W. Brodbeck.

One of the great drawbacks to this industry is a disease called foul-brood, as the disease is considered incurable,

The State law, as it now reads, affords very little protection to the bee-men, or as regards its enforcement, as it is optional with the County Supervisors to appoint bee-inspectors to look after the law's enforcement.

To remedy this C. N. Wilson reported a bill to the association that will materially alter the existing defects of the present law, and it is the purpose of the association to appeal to the present Legislature to effect a change.

The annual dues were fixed at \$1.00, and the meetings of the Association to be semi-annual.

The evening session was devoted almost exclusively to the display of apicultural implements. J. G. Cory, of Santa Paula, C. W. Abbott, of Pasadena, and T. H. Hunt, of Redlands, exhibited hives and supers. The *modus operandi* of the above implements were readily explained to all present, and demonstrated beyond question that the California honey industry is being developed on scientific principles.

The meeting was a successful one, and as interesting and instructive as any ever before held on the Coast.—*Exch.*

Bees Injuring Flowers—Clover Crop.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

In reply to your call on page 167, I may say that the only cases that have come under my own observation, in which bees did any harm to flowers, was at the time of great scarcity. I had some out-door roses, and before they had time to open, the bees would tear them open, so that very few were perfect. Do not understand that this is a common occurrence. I have thousands of roses every year, and only once or twice have the bees troubled them.

One of the first flowers to bloom in the Spring is the crocus. I have seen them literally crowded with bees, and I think I have seen them slightly damaged.

I can readily imagine that bees in a greenhouse, with practically nothing to gather, might treat the flowers as they did my roses. Under ordinary circumstances, a bee will never touch a cultivated rose. I suppose the yield does not pay. The death of bees in the greenhouse, probably, was not caused by the flowers, but was simply due to the fact that they could not get out. I suppose that was the idea Mr. Lincoln meant to convey.

On page 116, Mr. Eugene Secor asks: "Will you not admit that we had as

good a time at Keokuk *with* essays, as at Columbus, in 1888, without them?" Yes, only we had 2 or 3 essays at Columbus. Aside from that we had a good convention at Columbus. Look here, friend Secor, if every essay were just the kind you want, just the kind to open a discussion, I would not have a word to say. But they are not—more's the pity. See if you can get them all of that kind at Albany. I wish with all my heart you might.

FORECASTING THE CLOVER CROP.

On page 124, Mr. A. N. Draper discusses the conditions necessary to secure a crop from white clover. It is evident he has been doing some good thinking about it. He makes the point that if we know beforehand what is to be the yield from clover, we can get ready for it, knowing "how many sections to provide, how much foundation to get, what other supplies we need, and to what apiaries to take our supplies." I do not know how it may be with others, but after being caught one or two years without sufficient supplies, I have never felt safe since without making sure to be *very* safe. So I always want to have as many sections ready to put on the hives as I can possibly need in the very best season. Then, I am all right, no matter what the season may be. To be sure, if I knew beforehand that the season would be a failure, I would not need to get any fresh supplies, but I would only save by that the interest on the outlay, for those same supplies will be all right for the succeeding season. I do not need to know beforehand to which apiaries to take the stuff, for I do not care to take it until it is needed, and then I have no trouble, without making an extra trip, to take to each out-apriary supers filled with sections all ready to put on the hives. So what great difference would it make, Brother Draper, if I could forecast the clover crop, especially as it would not be a very exact forecast in any case?

You say that knowing beforehand the condition of the clover, you can make your plans accordingly, take few colonies to a place, and "start more out-apriaries." Look here, Brother Draper, you have got me—no use in trying to squirm. If you can tell in December (and you can tell then if you can tell at all) what clover will do, it would be, in many cases, a big advantage. It might help to decide whether to sell off some of our bees, and, indeed, in some cases, to move the whole business to a distant field, and such things cannot be decided after it is time to put on sections. It

often happens that a man has a good sized apiary, and has some other business. He is undecided whether to give up everything else next season, and give his whole time to his bees. He could decide much more intelligently, if he could know beforehand what clover intended to do. Without doubt, other things would come up to show the desirability of foreknowledge as to this matter.

Now, the next thing is, is your theory correct? It looks reasonable. If a number, at different points, and for a series of years, will make observations, we may know something definite about it. It is worth the trouble. Indeed, if enough observers would report for a single year, we might have the thing pretty well settled. I hope, Brother Draper, that you and Prof. Cook may turn out to have been good theorists.

BEES NOT LOSING WEIGHT.

On page 127 J. A. Pearce says his bees lost nothing in weight from the last of September until the last of October, and asks if it was hibernation. Hardly. Did they gather nothing during that time? It would not take such a great deal to supply their daily wants, and there may have been, during the month of October, sources unknown from which they drew a considerable supply.

Marengo, Ills.

Vermont Bee-Keepers' Convention.

The Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association met at the Addison House, Middlebury, Vt., Jan. 28, 1891, and the meeting was called to order by President V. V. Blackmer, of Orwell.

Secretary J. H. Larrabee being in Michigan, Marcia A. Douglas was chosen *pro tem.* Report of the previous meeting was read, accepted, and adopted.

The appointments of committees by the President were as follows:

On Nomination—R. H. Holmes, M. F. Cram, and H. W. Scott.

On Resolutions—Dr. F. Bond, J. G. Barker, and E. Young.

The first topic on the programme was Planting for Honey, to be led by E. J. Smith, of Addison. That gentleman being absent, R. H. Holmes, of Shoreham, led the discussion, which was participated in by Dr. F. Bond, of Cornwall; M. F. Cram, of Braintree; H. W. Scott, of Barre; Mrs. C. G. Allen, of Shelburne; V. V. Blackmer, of Orwell; Prof. H. M. Seely, of Middlebury; T. H. Wheatley,

of Burlington; and W. G. Larrabee, of Larrabee's Point.

It was agreed that there is nothing superior to Alsike clover, and that it does not pay to plant exclusively for honey-production. It is too cold in this latitude for alfalfa to be grown successfully, and all plants are more vigorous and flourish best in their special locality. Buckwheat makes good winter stores, but cross bees.

The next subject, Artificial vs. Natural Swarming, was also without its designated leader, and Dr. Bond was invited by the President to take it up. He, with V. V. Blackmer, M. F. Cram, and R. H. Holmes, gave precedence to natural swarming, and as little of that as possible.

Spring Dwindling not appearing upon the programme, it was suggested by Dr. Bond that it have its place, as it is of great importance just now to us all. He attributes his losses last Spring to having some hives fronting the South and East. The bees were attracted out by the sun, and the sudden changes and cold winds chilled them to such an extent that they were unable to return. Those fronting the North and West were thrifty. R. H. Holmes considered his loss the result of honey-dew stores; V. V. Blackmer to the unfavorable weather during the Spring.

Adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

T. H. Wheatley, of Burlington, presented an essay on, Bee-Culture at the Experiment Stations.

Prof. H. M. Seely, of Middlebury, followed with an essay on, Some Agricultural Problems.

The topic next under consideration was Vermont's Apriarian Exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893. To exhibit or not to exhibit—that's the question. The cost was estimated, and R. H. Holmes was appointed a committee to gather all possible information regarding it, and to report at our next annual meeting.

Mr. Manum being absent, the question-box was opened by the President, who called for answers from different ones in the convention, which led to interesting and instructive discussions. Increase, Feeders, Spaces of Brood-Frames, Races of Bees, and The Coming Honey-Crop, were the principal topics.

The Treasurer's report for the past year was as follows: Balance on hand from last year, \$2.75; expenses for programmes, stamps and stationery, \$6.40;

balance due Treasurer, \$3.65. The report was accepted and adopted.

The Committee on Nomination submitted the following report:

For President, V. V. Blackmer, of Orwell; Vice-Presidents—F. H. Walker, of Manchester; T. S. Warner, of Panton; H. L. Leonard, of Brandon; M. F. Cram, of West Brookfield; J. D. Goodrich, of East Hardwick; H. W. Scott, of Barre; B. P. Green, of St. Albans; J. W. Smith, of Stowe; and H. H. Dodge, of Shelburne. For Secretary and Treasurer, Marcia A. Douglas, of Shoreham.

Chairman on Resolutions reported:

Resolved, That while we miss the familiar faces of the Sons of apiculture, whose wisdom has instructed us, and whose counsel has been our guide in times past, we rejoice to see so many coming to assist us in our future efforts to promote the interests and advance the knowledge of this Association, and make it a success and an honor among the kindred organizations of the land.

Resolved, That we recognize, with hearty thanks, the kindness extended to us on this occasion by the Central Vermont railroad company, and by the proprietor of the Addison House, by whom we are so comfortably housed; also we extend thanks to those who have kindly read interesting essays for our instruction.

The above reports were accepted and adopted.

Receiving new members and paying annual dues completed the work until 7 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

Affiliation with the North American Bee-Keepers' Association was considered at some length, but no decisive steps were taken in that direction.

An essay on Queen-Excluders for Comb and Extracted Honey, written by John H. Martin, of Hartford, N. Y., was read by the Secretary, as Mr. Martin was unable to be present.

This elicited discussion regarding Heddon hives, hanging-frames, etc.

An essay on Full Sheets *vs.* Starters of Foundation in the Brood-Chamber, by H. W. Scott, was also a source of interesting discussion, and led to an exchange of views on the sale of honey, etc.

Under the head of unfinished business came a report of H. W. Scott, of Barre, giving information concerning the apicultural standing in that county, obtained by his sending a list of questions to leading apiarists.

It was suggested that this Association have an informal meeting somewhere,

sometime in June next, for its advancement, socially and financially.

The matter of increasing the annual dues to 50 cents was considered, and it was thought best to bring it before the Association at its next annual session. Adjourned.

MARIA A. DOUGLAS, Sec.

Get Ready for the Columbian Fair.

C. THIELMANN.

I have just reached home from the Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Convention (held in Minneapolis). It was a grand success. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and 30 members joined the society. The meeting was profitable and instructive, and the topics were vigorously discussed. The feeling is general that in a short time this will be one of the largest and best societies of bee-keepers in the Union.

A committee was appointed to secure an appropriation from the State for the purpose of representing the bee-industry of Minnesota in a creditable manner at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago. As the committee consists of able and influential men, the prospects for success are very bright. The Horticultural Society, and other industries having secured State aid, why should not the "bees" receive recognition in the same way? They are surely of much importance, even when compared with horticulture and agriculture, for without their fertilizing aid much of the glory and profit of the former industry would be dissipated, to say nothing of the wealth they produce, which, without them, would be lost to the State.

The bee-keepers of every State should ask for an appropriation for this purpose, and together they could make the grandest display of our beloved industry ever seen in the world. No time should be lost, however, as in some States the Legislative sessions are only held biennially, and the necessary steps should be taken before it is too late. Let apiarists be up and doing in this matter while the opportunity is theirs. Allow me to endorse the remarks of Mr. Heddon concerning a trade-mark for the Bee-Keepers' Union, as reported on page 118 of the BEE JOURNAL.

Thielmanton, Minn., Jan. 24, 1891

Clubs of 5 New Subscriptions for \$4.00, to any addresses. Ten for \$7.50.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

Time and place of meeting.

1891.
Feb. 11, 12.—Eastern Iowa, at Maquoketa, Iowa.
Frank Coverdale, Sec., Welton, Iowa.

May 7.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa.
H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

North American Bee-Keepers' Association

PRESIDENT—P. H. Elwood....Starkville, N. Y.
SECRETARY—C. P. Dadant.....Hamilton, Ills.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—James Heddon ..Dowagiac, Mich.
SEC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

Bee and Honey Gossip.

Minnesota State Association.

The honey crop in this section was very light last season, and but few obtained any surplus. The local markets are bare of honey. Many colonies of bees went into Winter quarters with but little honey, and I predict a great Winter loss. I have 19 colonies in the cellar. They are very quiet, and I think most of them have plenty of stores. We have our State Association thoroughly organized with 30 members.

M. CUTLER.
Sumter, Minn., Jan. 28, 1891.

Fall Rains and the Honey Crop.

On page 124 Mr. Draper argues that an abundance of rain during the Fall months will insure a good honey crop from white clover the following season. The following facts prove him mistaken: In 1889 this section was blessed with plenty of rain during the Fall months, and white clover was abundant, and of luxuriant growth for that time of year. In the Spring of 1890 there was a better show of white clover than I ever saw before, and when June came it brought white clover bloom in abundance, but no nectar to speak of, and what seems most strange, the bloom lacked its characteristic aroma. Mr. Draper says: "I do not believe a drouth in July and August

will affect the white clover yield of nectar the following season." Here, again, he is mistaken, as the following facts will show: In 1887 we were visited with such severe and prolonged drouth and heat during July and August that the white clover was all killed except in low, moist places. From the latter part of September to about Nov. 10, we had abundant rains, but no white clover honey the next season.

G. B. REPLOGLE.

Centreville, Iowa.

Patents and Property Rights.

Mr. James Heddon quotes Prof. A. J. Cook as saying that he knew that the impressions gathered by the readers of *Gleanings*, were that patents were not honorable property. I am an old subscriber to that periodical, and can truly say that I never had that impression. I know that the editor, A. I. Root, has saved his subscribers many dollars by exposing patent-right bee-hive frauds, and by cautioning his readers about going slow in purchasing patent-right hives and territory. I believe that the great majority of practical bee-keepers approve of his course, and would think it a foolish investment to purchase a farm, county, or State right for the best patented hive known. Our patent laws need a radical over-hauling for the better protection of the public, and the *bona fide* inventor. N. P. ASPINWALL.

Harrison, Minn., Jan. 26, 1891.

Bees for Honey, Not for Money.

I think this Winter will thin out the bees very materially in this locality. I have kept bees for the last 30 years, but have no recollection of so poor a season as the last one. All late swarms that have not been fed will have to go; and not very late ones either—say, after July 1. I tried to feed some of mine by placing frames filled with honey in supers, after having shaved the caps off with my honey-knife, thinking they would store it below; but they were very slow about it. It seemed that they just lived on it then, and took no thought for the future. The weather being cool most of the time was, perhaps, partly the cause. They bred very sparingly—not enough to repair the death loss—so that cold weather finds them too weak to keep up the necessary warmth. I have lost 3 colonies by this dwindling process. I put 9 into winter quarters, 2 of which are now dead. I have never had more than a dozen colonies at any one time, and never desired more. That

was more than I had time to attend to, when I was on the farm. Since I have left the farm I have not had room to enlarge without building a honey-house and a winter repository, which, at my age (66), seems hardly advisable, as my eye-sight is getting too poor to manipulate bees. I have heretofore kept bees for honey, and not for money. I have been able to furnish my table, and have a little to sell nearly every year. This, with the satisfaction of having them around and seeing them work, has been reward enough for me. I might, perhaps, have obtained better results the past season if I had, as they dwindled down, united them. The weather was cool a good deal of the time, and they were very irritable it seemed, and no amount of smoke would quiet them, and when it was warm enough for them to fly, as soon as I opened a hive, it was a signal for a general raid from all the colonies in the yard. J. C. ARMSTRONG.

Bromley, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1891.

Favors a Trade-Mark.

The question about the Union adopting a trade-mark, is an interesting one, and I am heartily in favor of it, as I never did believe in selling honey without the producer's name and address upon the package, and would suggest, as a trade-mark, a flower with a bee upon it. Regarding the admission of applicants to the Union, Mr. Heddon says no one having trouble on hand, or trouble brewing, should be admitted to the Union. How is any one to know how much trouble may be brewing for him? I think that would be a hard question to answer. JOHN BURR.

Braceville, Ills., Feb. 1, 1891.

[You are right. Mr. Heddon evidently meant any one having litigation in sight. That is the construction put upon it by the General Manager when admitting members.—ED.]

A Warning Note.

The BEE JOURNAL is now a much better shape for binding. Who would attempt bee-keeping without it? The bees themselves should remonstrate against the owner of a colony who is too selfish or stingy to pay for a bee-periodical. If I were a queen, I would give instructions to my 40,000 workers, the morning we take leave of our mother hive: "Fly lively, sting the old miser, cluster on the top of the highest tree possible; when

the hive is prepared, and all is in readiness, break ranks, lie to the forest, clean some old hollow tree, and prepare for work. We will then collect our sweets, store them as best we can, and run our own apiary. If we stay with him our chances for long-life are slim, for if Nature does not supply a full flow of nectar, and we are not able to store 100 or 200 pounds of surplus for his share, he will take from our brood-chambers, leaving us just enough to starve on during the first Winter." A. B. MAN.

Renovo, Pa., Jan. 24, 1891.

Well to be on the Safe Side.

I cannot see why bee-keepers are so backward about joining the Union. I have no growling neighbors, but generally distribute a little honey among the nearest of them, and everything is lovely—never hear any complaint, and think it will not be necessary for me to ask help from the Union, but would rather be on the safe side.

JESSE BRADY.

Little Rock, Ills., Jan. 24, 1891.

Loss of Weight in Winter.

In November, 1888, I put 82 colonies of bees in my cellar, weighing the broodness of each colony. I again weighed 42 of them, when I set them on the Summer stands, in March. The greatest loss in weight was 22 pounds, and the least was $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The others ranging all the way between. They all came out in good condition, and why there was so much difference in the loss I cannot explain. O. B. BARROWS.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Jan. 25, 1891.

To Italianize an Apiary.

In answer to A. J. Duncan's inquiry, on page 130, I would say that for one of little practical knowledge, the easiest simplest, and, taking everything into consideration, cheapest way of Italianizing an apiary of 40 colonies, is to buy 40 Italian queens and introduce them. Instructions as to introducing will be sent with the queens by the parties selling them. I would rather wait until warm weather—August is preferable—as queens are cheaper then than at any other time of the year. If no honey is gathered, do the work at night, with a lantern, or there might be trouble from robbers. The difficulty with beginners, and black bees, is to find the queens, specially when working at night. Here

is a very easy way of finding them: Get a queen-excluder so constructed as to fit exactly the top of your hives, put it on the hive to be operated on, put on the excluder a super with empty sections. The whole must be fixed so that no bee can get out of the hive, except through the perforated zinc or the entrance, and so that a bee space will be left between the combs below and the zinc, and also between the zinc and the sections. Smoke a little through the entrance, drum on the hive, smoking and drumming alternately until about one-third of the bees are in the super. Do not be in too great a hurry, but give them time to get in the super. Then take off the super, raise the queen excluder, look sharp, and you will find the queen under the zinc, trying to get through the holes. I have tried the excluder without super, or with a box above, but did not succeed as well. In the daytime the bees would scatter all over the hive. At night, the first out would pile up on the zinc, and prevent the others from coming through.

ADRIAN GETAZ.
Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1891.

Illinois State Convention.

If Springfield is a better place than Chicago to hold the Convention, then I am for Springfield. The only question is, what place will suit the greater number.

Mr. Dadant's idea, to stir up all the local societies in the State, is good.

Let me suggest what may be a good plan, if there is time to carry it out. Call on each bee-keeper in the State who is interested in the matter, to send at once to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL a postal card, saying, in the fewest words possible, at which place he will attend a State Convention, if one is held there. The card should read something like this:

"I will attend a State Convention at Chicago.—John Smith."

"I will attend a State Convention at Springfield.—Peter Roe."

"I prefer a convention at Springfield, but will attend either there or at Chicago.—James Smith."

"I prefer a convention at Chicago, but will attend either there or at Springfield.—Mary Smith."

Then, when the answers are in, it will take very little room to summarize in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, giving the name in full, something like this:

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Then the place could be chosen according to the majority. Another very important result: If a goodly list of prominent bee-keepers are known in advance to be expected at a certain place, it would have no little influence in bringing some who otherwise would not come.

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While Chicago would be decidedly more convenient for me, I think it quite possible that there may be good reasons for preferring Springfield.

Other places might be desired, but I suspect the forces will be massed on the two named.

I believe we can have a rousing good convention.

C. C. MILLER.

Marengo, Ills., Jan. 27, 1891.

Decatur is Suggested.

I suggest that a convention be called to meet in Decatur about April 10. The State encampment of the G. A. R. meets that week, so that reduced rates could be had, and we will agree to find a suitable place for the meeting.

J. S. HUGHES.

Mt. Zion, Ills., Feb. 2, 1891.

Favors Springfield.

MR. EDITOR:—You ask what I have to say in regard to organizing a State Bee-Keepers' Convention at Springfield. I am strongly in favor of it, and enough has already been said, as regards both the need of such an organization and its location. Mrs. Harrison, on page 150 of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for Jan. 29, 1891, and A. N. Draper, on page 151, of the same issue, both give sufficient reasons as to why and where; but who shall say when?

The Capital Bee-Keepers' Association is located at Springfield. P. J. England, President, and myself Secretary, constitute the executive committee, and it seems that the duty of action naturally devolves on us. That action should be

prompt—while the State Legislature is in session. We accordingly met, and decided in accordance with your suggestion, to meet at an early date, and invite the bee-keepers throughout the State to come and organize an Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Society. Therefore, the Capital Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Supervisors' Room of the Court House, at Springfield, Ills., on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 10 a.m. Why cannot each county in the State be represented?

C. E. YOCOM.

Sherman, Ills., Jan. 30, 1891.

Crop of 44 Pounds Per Colony.

In my locality the locust and poplar failed to secrete honey last Summer. White and red clover gave a fine surplus of white honey. I had 2,200 pounds of surplus from 50 colonies, or an average of 44 pounds per colony. My colonies gave 40 pounds of comb and 50 pounds of extracted-honey per colony, which wholesales at 16 and 20 cents per pound. They gathered enough honey from asters to winter on. H. P. FAWCETT.

Dilworthtown, Pa., Jan. 19, 1891.

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DAVID M. IMLAY.

Seward, Nebr., Jan. 24, 1891.

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Some may not know that bees will, of themselves, unite in the cellar. They usually do this in the Spring, when the temperature gets so high as to cause them to run over the hives. I know from experience, that they will move upward on the hives, cluster on the outside, and when cold or hungry will go into the nearest hive. Therefore, if we place those that are light on top, they will, in all probability, come out strong in the Spring. I have usually kept a few colonies of Italians, and when put away in the cellar with my blacks, I find them through nearly all the hives in Spring. Those who unite their queenless colonies with light ones in the Spring, can take advantage of the above fact, by putting them back in the cellar for a few days, then unite and leave them 3 or 4 days more. The only trouble I have while uniting in the cellar is, that the bees crawl inside of my clothing.

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Your correspondent is a novice in bee-culture, shall I call it and last October purchased 6 colonies, one of which died before Winter set in. The others are well supplied with honey, and I think will go through the Winter all right. I put three colonies in the cellar, but I am afraid mice have gotten into one of them, as they are very restless all the time. Mr. Grimes is an old bee-man, and has about 30 colonies. He moved into this neighborhood last year, and is a near neighbor of Mr. Johnson, another of our new subscribers to the BEE JOURNAL, who has kept bees for 30 years, but the last 20 all the honey he could get would be by killing the bees, and then get an inferior quality. Well, his new neighbor, Grimes, managed his bees for him last year, and he got 90 pounds of extra nice honey from his 2 colonies. We have another enthusiast in bees, H. B. Ritter, who is making big preparations for next season. We are thinking of organizing a local bee-club, and getting our farmers more interested in this profitable business. I want to find out how to transfer my bees from old-fashioned hives to good ones, and if your book, "Bees and Honey," does not tell, will you please inform me in your JOURNAL.

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North Webster, Ind.

[You will find instructions for transferring bees in all the bee-books.—ED.]

Wavelets of News.

Horticulturists and Bee-Keepers.

Organization seems to be the order of the day, and if horticulturists and bee-keepers only knew the advantages to be derived from the result of proper organization, they would not be so slow in bringing about such a result.

The benefits to be derived are many; you learn improved methods, you can produce larger crops, and sell in larger quantities, thereby reaching better markets; you can get better prices, with a more sure demand for your products; besides, you can devote more of your time to the production of any special crop.

The petty jealousy existing amongst some, must be done away with; it is wrong to suppose that because you have been the first to commence in any line of business, that no one else has a right in that same line, yet there are some so narrow minded as to think so. This selfishness must cease before we can hope to succeed in a proper and thorough organization.—*Inter-Mountain Horticulturist.*

Philosopher Joe and His Bees.

I asked him the other evening a simple question: "Uncle Joe," said I, "have you any honey to sell?"

"Certainly," he replied. "Oh, I reckon I get more honey from my bees, because I keep on better terms with them. I whisper to the queen and tell her what I want. That settles it. Young man, if you want honey, be on good terms with the queen of the hive; if you want a wife, pay a little attention to the queen of the home; if it's butter you are after, see to the queen of the herd, and, in short, court the queen if you expect success."

"I am a little puzzled," said I.

"Don't understand. Your bees didn't do well?"

"Well, no, not very. Fact is, only one colony lived through, and they are played out. I have no bees now."

"I'm sorry. You ought to have courted the queen."

"Tell me how. Perhaps I'll start in again, if I can learn your secret."

"I don't quite like to tell. I can't, if I wanted to, and I don't know as I would, if I could; but I will tell you a thing or two, and you may guess it out."

"I went to a hive last Fall to get some honey. I never take honey as a robber, so I asked the queen: 'Your royal highness,' said I, 'I have come to ask if you and your people will grant me friendly tribute from your stores for my family and friends?' I won't tell you all I said, but what she replied was:

'Honey, honey, honey-dew,
Not an ounce have I for you.
If you doubt it, man alive,
Kindly stoop and lift the hive.'

"I lifted it, and sure enough, I was sure she was right. Do you think I robbed her? Not a bit. I whispered again, and she sent a messenger to say:

'Honey, honey, honey-dew,
Tribute comes this year from you.
Feed us with a little care,
Next year we will give our share.'

"That isn't very profitable, is it?"

"Not so very. It isn't very profitable to have a sick cow, or have a horse get hurt; but we don't kill them because they are sick, or work the horse when it is lame. Listen to the queen—consult her needs. You'll find it pays, in the long run. Be a gentleman with bees. Treat them kindly, courteously, carefully, intelligently. Study them, and be with them, as much as you can. You can learn a lot from bees—more than from books."

"Well, how did it come out?" I asked.

"All right. I paid my taxes to that queen last Winter, and this year I whispered again, and the messenger came and said:

'Honey, honey, honey-dew
Five good pounds have we for you.
Thanks for all your kindly care,
Next year we'll have more to spare.'

"But five pounds isn't much."

"Right, but did you hear the promise:

'Next year we'll have more to spare.'

"That isn't all. They sent me out another colony this year, that is doing well. The queen whispers to me that they will only need a little nectar to help them through, and that, if all moves well, next year they will give me back all with interest. Oh, I am in love with my bees!"—*Western Rural.*

Crammed Full.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is reduced in size, but has double the number of pages, and is more convenient for binding. As usual, every number is crammed full of interesting articles, from all the leading bee-keepers of America.—*Western Plowman.*



ADVERTISING RATES.

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ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

Special Notices.

NOTE. Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly, should notify us at once.

NOTE. Send us one new subscription, with \$1.00, and we will present you with a nice Pocket Dictionary.

NOTE. The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to pay for another year.

NOTE. Systematic work in the Apiary will pay. Use the Apiary Register. Its cost is trifling. Prices:

For 50 colonies (120 pages)	\$1.00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)	1.25
" 200 colonies (420 pages)	1.50

NOTE. As there is another firm of "Newman & Son" in this city, our letters sometimes get mixed. Please write *American Bee Journal* on the corner of your envelopes to save confusion and delay.

Our Sewing Machine.—One who has purchased a Sewing Machine of us, as advertised on page 382, volunteers this statement:

I am well pleased with the Sewing Machine you sent me; any person wanting a good Sewing Machine, one that is equal to the high-priced machines which are sold by agents, can do no better than to send for your \$15.00 Machine. They will be agreeably surprised when they see it. Mine is really better than I expected.

W. J. PATTERSON.
Sullivan, Ills., Dec. 5, 1890.

Clover Seed.—White Clover Seed has declined, and Alsike has advanced. The price of either seed will be 25 cents per pound; \$2.50 per peck; and \$9.00 per bushel, until further notice.

The "Farm-Poultry" is a 20-page monthly, published in Boston, at 50 cents per year. It is issued with a colored cover and is finely illustrated throughout.

We have arranged to club the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL with the *Farm-Poultry* at \$1.35 per year for the two. Or with the ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL at \$1.75.

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HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—Comb Honey is quoted at 15@17c. White Clover quite scarce. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Market is very quiet, especially on comb honey. We quote: Fancy white 1-lbs., 15@16c; 2-lbs., 13@14c; off-grades, 1-lbs., 13@14c; 2-lbs., 12c; buckwheat, 1-lbs., 11@12c; 2-lbs., 10c. Extracted, basswood and white clover, 8@8½c; buckwheat, 6½@7c; California, 6½@7½c; Southern, 65@70c per gallon. Beeswax, 25@27c.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELENK, 28-30 West Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 27.—Honey is very slow sale, both comb and extracted. We quote: White 1-lb. comb, 16@18c; dark, 12@13c; white, 2-lb., 14@15c; dark, 11@12c; extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax, 25c.

CLEMONS, MASON & CO., Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Demand is good for all kinds of extracted honey, with a full supply on the market of all but Southern, which is scarce. It brings 6@8c per pound. Demand is fair for choice comb honey, which we hold at 18@20c, in the jobbing way.

Beeswax is in good demand at 24@26c, for good to choice yellow. C. F. MUTH & SON, Corner Freeman & Central Aves.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Demand at present not very active on comb honey. Fancy white, 18c; white, 17c; white 2-lb. sections, 15c; buckwheat, 1-lb. sections, 13c; extracted, 7@9c. Beeswax, 28c.

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 28.—Fancy white 1-lb. comb, 18c; fair to good, 17c; dark 1-lb., 14@15c; 2-lb. white comb, 15@16c; 2-lb. dark, 13@14c; extracted, white, 7c; dark, 5@6c.

HAMBLIN & BEARSE, 514 Walnut St.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—There is not the volume of trade usual at this season, yet prices are without material change since last quotations. Best lots of white honey in 1-pound sections, brings 17@18c; brown and dark, slow, at uncertain prices. Extracted, 7@8c per pound. Our stock is light, as to quantity, but is kept well up to demand by daily receipts. Beeswax, 27@28c.

R. A. BURNEITT, 161 S. Water St.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—While honey is selling slowly, prices are being well maintained, and the supply will be entirely exhausted before the first day of March. Best 1-lb. comb-honey is selling at 19@20c; fair to good, 18@19c. There are no 2-lb. sections on hand. Extracted, 7½@9c. There is no beeswax on hand.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1890.—The honey market is quiet and steady, with light stocks of any kind or grade. We are selling white at 15@18c; mixed, 14@15c; dark, 12@14c. Extracted, white, 9@10c; mixed, 6@8c; dark, 6@7c.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326-328 Broadway.

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	Price of both.	Club.
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and Gleamings in Bee-Culture	2 00	1 75
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Bee-Keepers' Review	2 00	1 75
The Apiculturist	1 75	1 65
Canadian Bee Journal	1.75	1.65
American Bee-keeper	1 50	1 40
The 7 above-named papers	6 00	5 00
and Langstroth Revised (Dadant)	3 00	2 75
Cook's Manual (1887 edition)	2 25	2 00
Quimby's New Bee-Keeping	2 50	2 25
Doolittle on Queen-Rearing	2 00	1 75
Bees and Honey (Newman)	2 00	1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal	1 80	1 50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth)	3 00	2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture	2 25	2 10
Farmer's Account Book	4 00	2 20
Western World Guide	1 50	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success,"	1 50	1 40
A Year Among the Bees	1 50	1 35
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Toronto Globe (weekly)	2 00	1 70
History of National Society	1 50	1 25
American Poultry Journal	2 25	1 50
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Orange Judd Farmer	2 00	1 65
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 00	1 65
Prairie Farmer	2 00	1 65
Illustrated Home Journal	1 50	1 35
American Garden	2 50	2 00
Rural New Yorker	2 50	2 00
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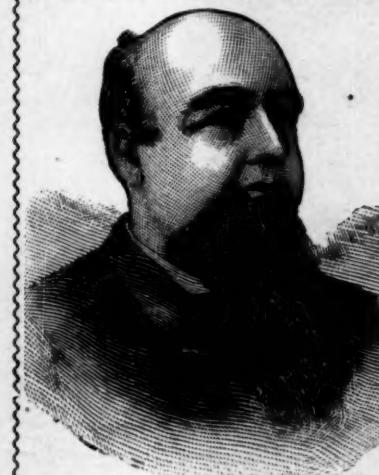


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